

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1881.

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WILMINGTON POST  
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## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

## Latest.

Ex-President Hayes, in an interview on Conkling, seems to flourish intellectually like a green bay tree. He says the ex-Senator is a monomaniac on the subject of his own importance. He is so impressed with his own greatness that it has become a monomaniac with him. Anybody who ventures to disagree with him, he thinks is trying to humiliate him. He thought he was insulted by Ohio when that state endorsed Hayes' administration. He was in the conspiracy to throw the state of Louisiana out of the count, when Senator Morton defeated him, and he was in fact the progenitor of the Potter Committee.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, as counsel for Whittaker, made the summing up, the opening of which was startling, saying that it made 7,000 pages in manuscript, and had lasted four months. His argument went on indicating the idea that this offensive and spotless youth had conjured up this complicated scheme to mutilate himself.

The late speech of Senator Mahone at the Readjusters' Convention at Richmond, was worthy the days of Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry, in the rocky stability of its proud and patriotic eloquence, and the fiery defiance of his enemies.

The anti-prohibition convention, made up of both parties, the Democrats predominating, and about one-fourth colored, met at Raleigh on the 2nd inst. A Republican, Col. T. N. Cooper, of Irredell, called the body to order. Mr. Scott, of this city, moved a committee of five on permanent organization, on which, all were Democrats but Scott. R. C. Badger was made President. N. Atkinson, Democrat, Chairman of Resolutions, Duffie, Democrat, Secretary. Executive Committee for districts were created: First district—W. A. Moore, of Chowan; second district—J. E. O'Hara, of Halifax; third district—Ed. P. Powers, of Cumberland, fourth district—J. H. Renfrow, of Wake; fifth district—W. B. Stanford, of Guilford; sixth district—J. J. Simms, of Mecklenburg; seventh district—C. J. Baily, of Irredell; eighth district—Natt Atkinson, of Buncombe, mostly Democrats. Hon. J. E. Boyd, Republican, of Alamance, made a speech, also O'Hara; Repass, Natt Atkinson, Cobb, Carpenter and others spoke Democrats.

Conkling and Platt have had 123 sumps before them, John Tyler, Horace Greeley, B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz et al., "scourges of 'em" went over to the demmies.

John Spelman has resumed "The State Journal." There are very few things which John knows for certain, and one is how to make a readable newspaper. But he dislikes the average Yankee because he invented prohibition, and he dislikes prohibition, because it is the product of the Yankee. Mr. Spelman has not the character enough to dislike the Yankee because he helped to thrash the south, or oppose prohibition because of any theory. His doctrine on the subject is that he is not the advocate of drunkenness, nor opposed to temperance, but thinks he has the right to take a drink when he has a mind to, if he doesn't get drunk. His opinion is that no people was ever sober than the North Carolina people, and yet he raises Gov. Jarvis, Merrimon and "sick" for getting up this crazy conglomerate of Democrats, Republicans, negroes, "Holy Bible" and "these Yankees emasculates," and "John Brown's body," at Raleigh. On this basis, we suppose, Mr. Spelman is going to run the resurrected State Journal. We hope he will have that purpose which comes from not knowing anything for certain.

Mr. J. H. White, of Shallotte, had the misfortune to lose a fine horse on Tuesday night, May 24th, from the bite of a snake, at the residence of Mr. Stephen Tharp, while on his way to this city.

If you want to get your advertisement in the Post,

## POLITICAL AXIOMS.

This is among the Star's very best: The south should learn a lesson from the way in which the north celebrated Decoration Day. This year the observation has been larger and more impressive than ever. If they can honor men who fought for "the flag," the south ought never to cease to honor the boys in Gray who fought for principle and honor and country.—*Wilmington Star.*

The north has been informed every year by the southern newspapers and orators, that Mr. Lincoln maliciously initiated the war against the south, and that there was no honesty in the annual laudations of the Union soldiers. It is well understood that the north incurred the displeasure of the south by the decisive manner in which they objected at Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Appomattox to "Boys in Gray" who fought "for principle and honor and country," while the north only fought for "the flag," that rag that got so badly torn in the disreputable equable into which they enticed the south, merely to pilfer their property and insult them, and was called the "Stars and Stripes," waves over, indeed, a country, and commands respect wherever it floats.

## M. CHANDLER'S PLAN.

We publish again the proceedings of the National Republican Committee. As we understand Mr. Chandler's position is to have all the delegates selected by convention—those at large consisting of two for each Senator of the United States, to be selected by state convention, and the two from each Congressional District selected by district conventions. There is no doubt but this plan would prevent that sort of packing delegates which was seen in several states at the last Presidential election. The nearer the actual purpose and voice of the people can be consulted in the preliminary meetings the better. It might change results from the results by the present mode, by diminishing the amount of packing, but it would be fairer and more consistent with the structure of the National Government and the rights of the people.

If it were possible to get up a system in the primaries which would operate as accurately and fairly as the actual counting of the votes under restrictions of the laws regulating voting, the character of all popular governments would be very much improved. The United States is true moves along its cumbersome magnitude under the popular system, with great regard for equity and justice, as things now are. But there is a yearning among our vast population for a closer adherence to the individual will, less of the tyranny of cliques and monopolies and a better chance for each voter to have his own way.

## NEW YORK

THE BALLOTTING FOR CONKLING'S AND PLATT'S SUCCESSORS—LEGISLATURE TO ADOUR FROM FRIDAY TO TUESDAY—INDICATIONS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION MEN WILL UNITE ON CORNELL AND DEPEW.

By telegraph to the Morning Star.

ALBANY, June 2.—The following is the result of the first ballot to-day for the vacancy caused by Conkling's resignation: Conkling, 54, Jacobs, 52, Wheeler 19, Rogers 11, Cornell 21, Fenster 2, Pomeroy 1, Edick 1, Folger 2, Crowley 1, Bradley 1, Tremaine 2, Chapman 1, Dutcher 1, Lapham 1, and Fish 1.

The Assembly, by a vote of 61 to 56, adopted a concurrent resolution for a recess from Friday until Tuesday next.

The following is the vote to fill the vacancy caused by Platt's resignation: Platt 28, Kerman 53, Depew 38, Cornell 11, Lapham 8, Evans 2, Ward 8, Folger 8, Crowley 8, Miller 9, Dutcher 2, Wadsworth 2, Geo. B. Sloan 1, J. Van Cott 1, David Rumsey 1, Trenton 1. The joint session then proceeded to take another vote to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Conkling. Cowles, having his vote from the gallery, voted for Conkling 23, Wheeler 23, Bradley 1, Rogers 15, Cornell 17, Jacobs 62, Fenster 2, the other scattering. The second vote today for a successor to Platt resulted as follows: For Platt 23, Depew 20, Kerman 52, Cornell 13, and the remainder scattering.

NY, June 2.—An Albany special to the Evening Post says: The large gains for Cornell for the short term, and for Depew for the long term, indicate that the administrative men will unite upon them to-morrow. An important conference in reference to this subject will be held to-night.

Mr. Conkling left by steamer to-night for New York, being called there on legal business. He will return to Albany as soon as it is completed.

The Board of Magistrates and Board of Education meet at the Court House to-morrow morning for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superior Court convenes in this city on Monday the 6th inst.

## STATESVILLE AMERICAN.

The above paper has a bad case of toothache, for nothing else ever put a person in such a bad temper. The editor of the American was seriously affected in the issue of the 28th of May, but the malady has increased to such an extent his is despaired of. We would recommend Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup; we believe that remedy would have the effect to put him in a good humor, then the disease would be easily checked. In case Mrs. Winslow could not cure him, laughing gas probably would answer. One of these remedies must be administered at once or the duck (Drake) is dead.

If the Statesville American will but turn to the files of the Wilmington Post during the month of November, 1880, he will find the reason why the Republican's did not poll their full vote in New Hanover County. It is badly posted, for a Republican editor. We have given the reasons at least a dozen times; but for his benefit we will do so again.

The Democratic Registrars and poll-holders held a meeting on Sunday before the election in November last and conspired together to keep the Republicans from polling their strength in the First and Fifth wards. In the First ward the Republican vote is upwards of 1,500, and in the Fifth ward it is upwards of 900. It will be seen that over one vote a minute must be polled to cast the Republican vote. When a Republican would offer to vote he would be challenged, and many times it would take 20 minutes to get him through, they would generally keep him seven minutes. By such systematic delay in taking legal votes 1,050 Republicans were prevented from voting in this city.

The editor of the Post takes pleasure in informing the editor of the American that W. P. Canaday has always run ahead of his ticket in this county and district—run ahead of Judge Settle in 1876, 660 votes, and in 1880 he polled 300 more votes than he is able and popular leader, Judge Buxton.

If the American will correspond with any leader among the colored people he will get the information that the editor of the Post has at all times done his full duty by the colored people. The colored people have now a majority of the patronage in the Custom House of this city, as they should have.

Counselor, Geo. J. Abson—published a card some months ago, stating that he would not take the Collectorship of this district as long as W. P. Canaday would consent to hold it. And said no other colored man in the state could be induced to become a candidate in opposition to Mr. W. P. Canaday.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., May 28, 1881.

EDITOR POST.—The colored people of Bladen county convened here to day in mass convention, and organized by electing J. F. Love, chairman, and C. P. Smith, secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wm. J. Sutton, J. H. Love, B. B. Bonner, and others. The course of the WILMINGTON POST was unanimously endorsed, and resolutions passed thanking Hon. W. P. Canaday for the many stand he has taken in behalf of the colored people of North Carolina. One of the resolutions reads:

*Resolved*, That this meeting heartily endorse the name of Hon. William P. Canaday as the poor man's friend, and a great advocate of fair play, and justice, and equity to all; and he has the good will of the colored people of Bladen county.

The meeting also unanimously endorsed Jno. Newell the member of the legislature.

Wm. J. Sutton made an able speech in behalf of equity for the colored citizens of the south. He spoke for an hour, and was frequently applauded by the meeting. His speech was conservative, but manly, demanding in behalf of those who are to be freed for the freedom of their posterity.

COL. G. L. MARSHON AND THE VETERANS UNION.—The above organization, under the command of Col. Geo. L. Marshon, turned out on Monday last the 30th of May, and marched out to the National Cemetery. Great praise is due Col. M. and his brother soldiers for the interest taken by them in the Memorial services. The soldierly bearing of the command does credit to the Chief as well as to the Union. There was no attempt made to get up a procession, yet the people would fall in line behind the Veterans, their desire being so great to do honor to the brave men who died for the cause of the Union. We hope Col. M. will keep up his splendid organization, as the patriotism of the men has been shown to great effect on many occasions. We know we express the sentiments of the community in extending our best wishes to the organization for their future, and in thanking them for past services.

W. C. T. U.—This Society has been recently organized in our city, with the following officers, together with one or more Vice-Presidents from each Church.

President—Mrs. G. D. Bernheim.

Honorary President—Mrs. C. G. Kennedy.

Rec. Secretary—Miss Alice Filipy.

Cor. Secretary—Mrs. H. L. McLeod.

Treasurer—Mrs. S. W. Davis.

Librarian—Miss Zoa Macumber.

Vice-Presidents—1st Presbyterian—

Mrs. L. P. Rothwell and Mrs. S. E. Trow.

Second Presbyterian—Not supplied.

St. James' Episcopal—Miss Addie Meares.

St. John's—Mrs. E. R. Brink.

St. Paul's—Not supplied.

Baptist—Mr. Wm. Larkins.

Lutheran—Miss Lizzie Bernheim.

Front Street Methodist—Miss Annie Davis and Miss Lizzie Kelly.

Fifth Street Methodist—Mrs. Joseph Keen.

Catholic—Not supplied.

REGULAR PREPARATION.—The foregoing are 50 cents each, in paper cover, or \$1.00 each in cloth, and the following are 25 cents each in paper cover, viz: "Jair's Daughter," and "Lindsey's Luck."

Copies of any or all of the above books will be sent to any address on receipt of the price by T. R. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., or the seven books bound in paper covers will be sent on receipt of \$2.25, and the five cloth books for \$4.00.

active preparations are being made for a chicken dispute, to take place in this city, commencing Tuesday, June 14, and last three days. The main will be between Wilmington and Charlotte. There will be about fifty cocks to the side, and much fun is expected by those who love the sport. On Wednesday, the 15th, a trotting race will be run at Captain Southerland's new track, near this city.

If you want to get your advertisement in the Post,

## THE VIRGINIA HEADMASTER.

Met in convention on the 2d inst. The delegates numbered 700. The first vote for Governor—Wood, Cameron, 372; Massy, 224; Grover, 97; Wise, 127.

Senator Mahone was present and was received with a thundering ovation of shouts, yells, and waving of handkerchiefs, deafening applause—making up an overwhelming reception. A resolution endorsing his course in the Senate was passed unanimously. These were

the Board of Audit meet to-morrow afternoon.

The Board of Aldermen meet to-morrow evening.

Mr. L. Tate Bowden was somewhat better yesterday.

The Board of County Commissioners meet to-morrow afternoon.

General Robert B. Elliott of South Carolina, is in the city on a short visit. He leaves for New Orleans to-night on business.

The anti-prohibition convention seems to have been, in point of numbers, an entire success. The delegates from this county all returned, we understand, perfectly solemn. Dr. Scott says it looked more like a temperance convention than an anti-prohibition gathering.

Bishop Lyman preached and confirmed at St. James' Church Sunday morning and St. Paul's at night. At the former the Church was confirmed sixteen and at the latter six, all young ladies. During his stay in Wilmington the Bishop confirmed twenty-four in the three white Churches, all of whom are young ladies. Only in St. Mark's (colored) were there any males in the class.

A liquor dealer by the name of E. D. Walker, doing business at Long Creek, had come to town, post-haste, to replenish his stock of whiskies, etc., owing to the complete exhaustion of his assortment of whiskies, wines, and everything else in the drinking line, during the prohibition meeting held there last week. How is that for prohibition?

FREEHOLDERS' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.—The depositors in the above institution will do well to correspond with the Rector, Mr. Pitts, that the entire church debt had been cancelled and that St. John's was now totally free of encumbrance. To form some idea of what an incubus this debt has been it is only necessary to state that the church membership is small and that six years ago the debt was nearly \$8,000. Its liquidation is due mainly to the efforts of the ladies. They have worked unceasingly to relieve the church of this burden and to them the relief will be really the most welcome. It is proper to state that nearly all of this debt was liquidated during the administration of Rev. Dr. Patterson, who was so recently the Rector of the Church, and who found the debt there when he first assumed control of the parish.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Geo. W. Binney, colored, who has for some time past been employed as a messenger at the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta offices in this city, was arrested Tuesday on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner McQuigg, charged with robbing the mails. A confederate, Sam Kornegay, was also arrested during the afternoon and jailed. Binney was entrusted with a key to the large lock-box of the railroads at the Postoffice and it has been among his duties to take the mail from the box each morning and deliver it at the railroads. Some short time since a party in South Carolina wrote to Col. Pope to know what an excursion train would be furnished for by some means Binney heard of this and he therewith wrote the party in Col. Pope's name, signing that gentleman's name to the letter, and stating that for \$400 the train would be furnished. An envelope was enclosed which Binney had addressed to Col. Pope and on which he had placed a certain mark by which he would recognize it when it came into his hands. The master looked so suspicious that the party to whom the letter was addressed placed the matter in the hands of a railroad agent who forwarded the letter and envelope to Col. Pope. A decoy was then prepared. The sum of \$255, all of which, except one five dollar bill, was counterfeit, was placed in the marked envelope, mailed and duly received by Binney, who was watching as he took the decoy letter, with the others from the box. This occurred at 7 o'clock and at 11 Binney was in jail. The case was heard before Justice McQuigg, when Binney made a full confession. The prisoners were remanded to jail for trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

From the Hat:

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bittern. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and easiest is Hop Bittern. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are presented by a disease that may take months for you to recover in—Stone's Globe.

General Passenger Agent.

March 5-11

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 1000 and 200 Miles, acceptable over the concessions of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., at Florence and Columbia, and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial, are issued by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., and are on sale at its Passenger Depot in Wilmington and Columbia.



THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1881.

VINDICATION FROM A SLANDER  
A LETTER OF A GERMAN EXPLAINING  
AWAY THE MISREPRESENTATION OF  
GERMAN WOMEN, BY AN AMERICAN  
CORRESPONDENT OF AN AMERICAN  
NEWSPAPER

WILMINGTON, May 31, 1881.

EDITOR POST: Under the heading of "German Laborers at Home," the Raleigh *News-Observer* of May 26, last, treats its readers to a column article, purporting to be copied from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, written by a correspondent from Stuttgart, Germany, and who signs himself "Henry Ruggles." The article is from beginning to end slanderous in the extreme, and is designed to throw obloquy upon every one in whose veins runs the blood of the Teuton race. I copy one part of it, word for word, from the *News-Observer*, as follows:

GERMAN LABORERS AT HOME.

STUTTGART, GERMANY, May 1881.

I would not like to be a German peasant woman. I would much prefer to be a German horse, for German horses are well treated and well fed. They are not overworked or overburdened with heavy loads; they are allowed a certain amount of rest between the sun's rising and the sun's setting; every attention is paid to their comfort and health—and all this, not because the horse has a money value, but that the Germans are naturally kind to all dumb animals. Women, however, receive none of these kind attentions and considerations at the hands of the male portion of the population, but are treated as if they were of a species lower than the brutes, with no feelings and no souls. What the camel is to the Arab, a woman is to the German. She is made to bear the heavy loads, she is to be the working slave of her master; she is not only the "hewer of wood and drayer of water," but she is made to perform every kind of degrading labor. She prepares the fields for planting, she drives the oxen and holds the plow, and not unfrequently she takes the place of the ox before the plow. She sows the seed and tills the soil, she shovels, she hoea, she reaps, she gathers the harvest, threshes the grain and carries it to the mill, she grinds it at the mill, she markets the products of her small strip of land to buy bread for her children and feed for her lord and master. She does the work and the drudgery in the factories; she is the scavenger for cleaning the streets and for gathering the offal in the cities and highways for enriching the land. She does everything, but play soldier, and her work begins early and drink beer from early dawn until late at night, like the German men, and these occupations would be assigned her provided they required hard labor or drudgery of any kind. This picture of the degradation of the German women is no work of imagination, but a living reality. Who ever has traveled through Germany has noticed the bronzed faced women, scantily dressed, toiling in the fields, toiling beneath heavy loads on their heads and shoulders, climbing ladders with rods and sticks and stones for the builders, sawing and splitting wood in the streets, dragging mule carts and engaged in numberless menial occupations.

You will admit, Mr. Editor, that any one acquainted with German manners and customs will condemn the foregoing as a base falsehood. But on the other hand it is natural to suppose that there thousands who know a German by name only. What opinion must they form of a nation, the male portion of which are guilty of such brutality as set forth in the Stuttgart letter. Your humble servant has traversed the Emperor William's domains time and again, in every direction, but cannot agree with Mr. Ruggles' knowledge in regard to German manners—since reading the article referred to, I have consulted more than twenty of my compatriots, hailing from different parts of Germany, as to the veracity of the statement of the Springfield *Republican's* correspondent, but every one denounced the charge brought forward as devoid of truth and foundation.

Of late a great movement is on foot towards turning the tide of immigration southward. Germans, especially, have been offered inducements to come this way. But why invite those men if they are not they are represented to be in the Ruggles' article? Would they not be a curse to any community? But to use a slang phrase, the tale of the world would be, Henry Ruggles, "will not wear washing." Americans, by common consent, consider German the best and most useful of immigrants coming to the shores. Everywhere is this broad land they are welcomed as a useful, law-abiding and industrious class.

Respectfully,

OSCAR REDLICH.

PRESBYTERIAN ITEMS.  
The Assembly at Staunton, Va., on the evening of the 23d of May, held a session.

Dr. Pryor, chairman of the committee on Foreign Missions, presented his report. Receipts for the year are \$52,000, an increase of \$10,000 since last year. The general work of the missionary service has been satisfactory, and its condition is promising.

The principal recommendations of the committee were on adherence to the present constitution of Foreign Missions and the establishment of a mission in Africa, a field now unoccupied by the Presbyterian Church. Eloquent addresses on the subject of Foreign

Missions were delivered by Drs. Wilson, Palmer and Hoyt.

The finances of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., were reported to be in a prosperous condition, over \$90,000 having been received for an endowment. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff made an explanation of the new translation.

In answer to an overture of the Montgomery Presbytery, asking for information as to whether the deliverance of the Assembly of 1877, on dancing had been repealed or affected by subsequent action, the committee stated that it had in no wise been altered.

The committee on Seminaries made report endorsing the election of Dr. Palmer of New Orleans, to the Chair of Pastoral Theology in the Columbia Seminary. It also recommended the restoration of the Assembly of the ownership and control of the Columbia Seminary to the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. A long and animated debate ensued on the propriety of Dr. Palmer's leaving New Orleans, which was participated in by Dr. Girardeau, Dr. Wilson and other prominent commissioners. No definite action was arrived at.

A resolution slipped right through declaring that an end must be put to southern Divinity students going to northern schools.

At night of the 23d there was an immense audience gathered in the Presbyterian Church upon the occasion of a general meeting of the Assembly in the interest of missions.

After appropriate religious exercises Rev. Dr. Pryor, chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, presented a report on the Executive Committee's annual report, which committee was heartily commended; the committee also offered resolutions referring to the death of Rev. B. F. Thompson, of the Pernambuco Mission, and G. Ober, Esq., a highly-valued member of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions; expressing the adherence of the Assembly to the present condition of the committee and its hearty approval of their methods of conducting the mission work, and declining to make any charge whatever in them.

THURSDAY, May 26.—Various routine reports were read and placed on the docket for future action of the body.

Rev. Dr. Mullally read a protest signed by Rev. Messrs. Mullally, Fletcher, D. L. Young, and George Wise against the action of the Assembly on Saturday in sending a telegram of fraternal greetings to the Northern General Assembly in session at Buffalo.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the Revised New Testament. Agreed to. The chair appointed Rev. Drs. Armstrong, of Virginia; Wilson, of North Carolina; Pratt of Kentucky; Waddell, of Tennessee; and Rev. Mr. Herman, of Missouri.

EDUCATION.—Rev. Dr. Harding, from the Committee on Education, presented a report recommending that there be no change in the plan for aiding students during the ensuing year; that the Assembly enjoins upon Presbyteries to take into serious consideration the question of supplying candidates for the ministry; that the Assembly approve the recommendations of the Executive Committee that Presbyteries be not hasty in their reception of candidates, thorough examination of them as to personal piety, &c.; and that monthly statements of deportment of students and their standing be sent to the Presbyterian chairman of education; that the usual concordat prayer for young men in the institutions of learning be observed on the last Thursday in February; that the following Executive Committee be chosen for the ensuing year: Rev. E. M. Richardson, secretary; G. W. MeRea, treasurer; Rev. E. Daniel, Rev. J. M. Rose, Rev. J. O. Stedman, Rev. E. E. Biggar, Rev. R. Evans, and B. M. Esten, M. P. Jarnagin, James Elder, G. C. Grabeau.

On the 28th ult., the Assembly adjourned to meet at Atlanta, next spring.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name MCCLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NOV. 21—1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

32 Market Street.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO MY PATRONS.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.,  
Sign of the Show Case.

THE GENUINE DR. C. MCCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPOMS OF WORMS.

THE COURENCE is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humoring or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fecal passage violent; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not infrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult; and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

WHENEVER the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. MCCLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. MCCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:—

DR. C. MCCLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but in

affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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NOV. 21—1

LANDRETH'S

SEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881

1784

WEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881

1784

## THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1881.

**CRIMINAL COURT.**—This tribunal convened in special session last Monday morning at 11 o'clock, his Honor Judge Meares presiding. The following named persons were drawn to serve as Grand Jurors for the term, to-wit: George F. Alderman foreman, Joseph Mitchell, Thomas H. Wright, Archie Freeman, Joseph Jones, Bob E. Lee, Benjamin Farrow, W. W. Humphrey, R. J. Scarborough, Thomas E. Davis, H. E. Orr, Henry Turner, E. H. King, J. L. Kreckenridge, H. D. Gilbert, Josiah Merritt, C. B. Fennell, David Jones.

The following cases were disposed of on last Tuesday:

■ State vs Zilpha, Boston; peace warrant. Case left open.

State vs M. F. Bentley, et al. Lottery; defendant submits. Judgment suspended upon the payment of cost.

State vs Ella Shepherd. Nuisance; Case continued.

State vs Edward Bryson; harboring seamen. Not guilty.

State vs W. J. Penton, et al; larceny. Continued.

State vs James Frazier; trespass. Not guilty.

Several sci fi cases were disposed of.

**ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**—**ONE PERSON DROWNED.**—About 1 o'clock last Wednesday a sharp squall of rain, followed by a short but hard shower of rain, struck our city. No damage was done on shore except the breaking down of a small tree here and there. But the harbor was not so fortunate at that time. Mr. James O. Bowden and his son, Mr. L. Tate Bowden, were crossing the river at Point Peter in a small boat to the turpentine distillery of the former gentleman, which is situated just above the Point. The boat was being rowed by a young colored named Thomas Howard, and an awning was spread to protect the occupants from the sun. When the squall came up, the boat was immediately capsized and the occupants thrown into the water. Thomas Howard, immediately struck off for the shore, which was distant only about one hundred yards, but before reaching it was seen to sink beneath the water. The younger Mr. Bowden staid by to assist his father, although repeatedly told by the old gentleman that he was able to take care of himself. He left his father clinging to the overturned boat and struck out for the shore, finally reaching a timber raft in an exhausted condition. He was assisted by parties on the raf who attended to him at once and landed him safe. Mr. James O. Bowden clung to the boat and unshipped the rudder, with which he propelled himself and the boat to the shore. He was able to walk home when brought to the city side of the river, but Mr. Tate Bowden was unable to walk without assistance. The drowned man, Thomas Howard, was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, to mourn him. He was said to be an excellent swimmer and surprise is manifested that he should have been drowned.

The body of the unfortunate man, Howard was recovered on Friday.

From the New York Nation of May 5th, 1881.

"The semi-annual change of weather probably occurred on Sunday, April 24th, and the six month's summer has commenced throughout the northern hemisphere. This event has thus happened two days ahead of its average time, perhaps in some relation to the fact that last fall the opposite change occurred three weeks before the average time (on October 17th). The present is, therefore a suitable occasion for noticing the success thus far of Mr. Vennor's predictions published in his Almanac for 1881. The majority of these announcements are phrased in a fashion so loose that entire non-fulfilment would be impossible. Of such it is idle to treat. In this category we include the following extract from the probabilities for January last: "The second quarter will open with heavy snow falls and terminate in a cold snap." Now, since snow or cold snaps occur every three or four days in our winters, and the word quarter is a designedly safe method of predicting, it would be almost impossible to refute such a forecast for any quarter whatever. But definite announcements possess a test of value, for in these a guesser would be correct exactly half the time. Now, in this class of forecasts Mr. Vennor has not had the luck of an average guesser, as will appear from what follows: "I expect blockade of snow in the United States about the 7th and 8th of January." Both of these days were fair. The announcement for February contains the most signal failure which ill chance could concoct. That (which will be interrupted by a brief [cold spell] will extend from about [the 18th of January up to the 12th of February, with balmy, spring like weather prevailing in many parts, and snow rapidly disappearing." In many winters the culling ambiguity of brief and about would have saved him; but the past winter had no mercy on prophets who prided of thaws and spring like weather, located their warm spells definitely or indefinitely. We doubt

whether anybody whose avocation called him out of doors during the above twenty-five days will have any hesitation in asserting that a grosser error could by no possibility have been committed. Recurring to the actual figures of the thermometer, as recorded daily at surprise, we find that from January 15th till February 7th the mercury was not above freezing on a single day, and on no morning during January, or March did it reach 40°. So much for the long thaw and the balmy, spring-like weather. "This term will be followed about the 16th by storms, previous to the setting in of a colder term." The coldest day in February was the 2nd.

"For March most of the announcements are vague, and in ordinary times would, therefore, be accepted as correct by persons disposed to be lenient. But even Mr. Vennor's cautions 'the month will probably end lamb-like' contained a particle of truth. There was not one mild day in the month; and on the last two days snow fell. On the 9th and 10th gales are probable. Almost any breeze or weather, except a drizzle, might somewhere be thought a gale, 'probably,' but on the 9th and 10th of March it drizzled. The only day on which a gale actually occurred was the 27th, of which day Mr. Vennor said nothing. There will be a sharp frost in the beginning of April. (There was nothing else from the 1st to the 13th but frost.) But the spring will open favorably, and everything will be pretty well advanced by April 15th." Farmers say differently. "Floods may be expected in Chicago about the first week in April." Rivers are usually high in April. The only question is, which week, and the freshet in Chicago does not arrive until April 20th. There will be warm weather just following the 20th. The weather became warm on the 24th; so this might have been claimed as an approximate hit had it not been spoiled by the mistaken prediction of subn on the 25th and 26th. The season changed for good, we believe, on the 24th, rendering snowstorms out of the question for six months."

### Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the convention of June 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce, within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the National Convention, a resolution is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of methods and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,  
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,  
Geo. W. HOOKER, Assistant Sec.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

### PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1884, shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district.—The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

### PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representatives in proportion to its Republican vote, that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 8th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meet-

ing. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C.

## STATE NEWS.

They have changed the name of the "Graham High School," to "Graham Normal School."

Fayetteville Examiner: Mr. W. J. Best has returned to Raleigh from the north, accompanied by Boston capitalists, by whose aid he proposes to carry out a system of railway improvements, through the heart of the state, from the Tennessee line to Beaufort harbor. This will involve the building of a railroad from Goldsboro or Raleigh to Salisbury; the lease of the Atlantic road from Goldsboro to Beaufort, and the restoration of the Western N.C. Road to the possession of Mr. Best and his associates.

Raleigh Bulletin: Mr. John Nichols, who succeeded Postmaster Holden here, completed his official bond Friday last. The bond was \$40,000, the securities justifying in double the amount. It is something to be able to give such a bond. One printer succeeds another.

The monument to the late Chief Justice Pearson to be unveiled soon in Oakwood, is very handsome, of granite, 22 feet high and cost \$2,200.

Roanoke News: Hon. R. R. Bridgers and Superintendent John F. Dwyer went to Scotland Neck yesterday to attend a meeting of the directors of the Scotland Neck branch road.

## DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

H. R. Cowan, . . . . . \$ 2,000,000  
W. J. Hawkins, . . . . . 3,200,000  
Geo. W. Swanson, . . . . . 6,666,000  
Wm. Johnson, . . . . . 2,000,000  
E. Belo, . . . . . 1,410,000  
P. Mallett, . . . . . 500,000  
J. B. Stubbs, . . . . . 450,000

Total, . . . . . \$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan, . . . . . \$2,000,000  
A. J. Jones, . . . . . 1,500,000

Total, . . . . . \$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—

May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.

May 27, Friday, p m, St. Mark's, Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, a m, St. James', Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, p m, St. Paul's, Wilmington.

May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.

June 1, Wednesday, Faison.

June 2, Thursday, Smithville.

June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.

June 17, Friday, Wilson.

June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Confirmation.

June 20, Monday, Halifax.

June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st, April 23-24

Wilmington, Front st, April 30, May 1

Smithville, - - - - - May 7-8

Brunswick, at Zion, - - - - - May 14-15

Topsail, at Herring's Chapel, May 21-22

Oncollow, at Gum Branch, - - - - - May 28-29

Cokesbury, - - - - - June 4-5

Coharie, - - - - - June 11-12

L. S. BURKEHEAD, P. E.

JUNE 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was first at 34 cents, with sales reported of 455 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1.65 for Strained and \$1.70 for Good Strained, with sales offered.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with

no sales to report. The following were

the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 7½ cents lb.

Good Ordinary, 8½ " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 9½ " "

Low Middling, 9½ " "

Middling, 10½ " "

Good Middling, - - - - -

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, - - - - - 283 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 232 casks

Rosin, 304 bales

Tar, 399 bales

Crude Turpentine, 151 bales

JUNE 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was first at 34 cents, with sales reported of 175 casks at that price.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1.65 for Strained and \$1.70 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady

at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip

and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market continues firm,

but without reported sales. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 7½ cents lb.

Good Ordinary, 8½ " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 9½ " "

Low Middling, 9½ " "

Middling, 10½ " "

Good Middling, - - - - -

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, - - - - - 283 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 232 casks

Rosin, 304 bales

Tar, 399 bales

Crude Turpentine, 151 bales

JUNE 4.